State es State especially desired.

GENERAL OIL DEALERS,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton Yarns and Sheetings

MANUFACTURED BY

EAGLE MILLS,

LAWRENCEBURG

TEXNESSEE.

FRANKLINFACTORY

GALLATIN FACTORY.

Gallatin, Tennessee

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

AND A LOT OF

MUSIC, PIANOS &c.

33 UNION STREET.

CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE GENE A

AT THE

MUSIC EMPORIUM

DORMAN & FENTON

THE RUSH OF MUSICAL CONNOISEURS

MODERN CHICKERING PIANOS,

The strongest endorsement of all the finest Artists who have visited our country, besides our most noted resident Professors, prenounce them un-

BEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

Our assortment of other first-class Pianoc,

"AMERICAN ORGANS"

AT THE LOWEST PASTERN PRICES.

Leave your orders with us, when your Pianos aut tuning. Music sent to order mail free.

GIVE YOU A BARGAIN.

MUSIC EMPORIUM

NO. 1, WASONIC, TEMPLE,

CHURCH STREET, Dec. +lw NASHVILLE, TENN. PIANOS! PIANOS!

MASON & HAMLIN'S

CABINET ORGANS.

YOU WILL FIND THE BEST ASSORT

CHURCH STREET.

Opposite St. Cloud Hotel, Also Sheet Music, and

Planes tuned by Mr. Jackson, LUCK,

Louis's Bailding, Church Street, Josponite St.

Give us a call and we will

Also SHEET MUSIC, and

MEDICAL.

" Editors of the Union and American."

F. SEYMOUR, M. D., METCALFE BROS. & CO. (Late Brigade Surgeon, U. S. A.)

OCULIST AND AURIST. Office 39 Cedar street, between Summer and Cherry, NASHVILLE. Office for trentment of all Diseases of the Eye

office for frentment of all Diseases of the Eye NO. 73 BROAD STREET BOX 766, P. O.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS. DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name firm and style of W. MATT BROWN & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Brown retires from the business. Mr. Callender, in connection with Phineas Garrett, will cotione the Real Estate business at the old stand W. Matt. Brown & Co., 41 Cherry street.

W. MATT. BROWN.

THOS. CALLENDER.

T. CALLENDER. CALLENDER & GARRETT (Successors to W. MATT. BROWN & Co...)

Real Estate Agents,

41 Cherry Street, WILL give their prompt attention to the rellin and renting of every description of Real Esta deci-lw.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES

Building Lots for Sale,

A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS.

1st. A fine Residence, containing 12 rooms, in sectoritory. Also two vacant Lots adjoining.

24. That splendid Residence of the late James Johnson, on Brond Satreet, between Summer and High streets, containing 8 rooms, besides servants rooms and other out houses.

3d. That splendid Residence of the late Hardin P. Bostick, containing about 10 rooms, out houses. P. Bostick, containing about 10 rooms, out houses, etc. Good Spring and spring house with 8½ acres of land, immediately adjacent to the city, on the Charlotte Pike. 4th, 50 acres of ground of the Barrow property, on the Charlotte Pike, which will be divided to

5th. A very large number of Lots in the City and the different Additions to Naseville. 25 Lots in Elgefield and Brownsville. 6th. A very large number of the BEST FARMS in this and the adjoining counties. Apply to J. L. & R. W. BROWN, 381 Uniou street.

NORTH NASHVILLE PROPERTY.—A First class two story Brick House, with all the instreet. Price \$7,000. Also: A Lot on Jefferson street, Frame Dwellings; renting for \$600 per an-Also: A Lot on Haslam street, improved by two DILLIN & THOMPSON,

NELSON MURFREE REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

29 Cherry Street, near Union

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THEY BEY AND SELL

County and State Bonds on commission,

TWO MAURY COUNTY FARMS

A PLACE ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER,

SPLENDID CITY PROPERTY

DILLIN & THOMPSON.

REAL ESTATE AND

COLLECTING AGENTS.

DROMISING PAITHFUL AND PROMPT Collection of Notes: Account estigation of Titles, etc., etc.

HICKERING & SON'S PIANO FORTE DILLIN & THOMPSON,

39 FEET on Church street, opposite the Max well House and Masonic Temple, at a reason

Feet, improved, on Vine street, between reh and Union, very choice location, but the revengents are muderate. The price is very

Peet, with large brick dwelling, on Vine

200 Feet on McGavock street, West Nashville, which is a neat Brick Dwelling, 6 or 7 rooms, tehen, stable, etc., and first-rate cistern. Price by \$9,000. House and premises in good order.

De Feet on Broad street, West Nashville, with

n North Market street, corner of Lo., h is the well known Pleasant Smith \$12,500. Spruce street, with large, elegant Dwelling, containing 16 rooms, 2 tehen, extra size, with gas, water.

Foot on Park street, with common im-coverage sits, very low. This property runs through

46 Fact on College street, being the lower per-tion of the lot new occupied by Department leady parters, belonging to Dr. Waters, Price, 500 per foot.

Choice little lot on North College, just below Public Course, at a sacrifice.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT. We offer for sale a Salson and Restaurant, now thing a probtable business, in the very centre of rais, at a price perfectly satisfactory.

EDGEFTELD.

OILS, SHEETINGS, &c. BOOKS; STATIONERY, &c.

ALL BOOKS Sold at New York Prices.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

treet Railways, Easton; American and opean Railway Practice, Holley; Practica ughtsman, Johnson; Hand Book of Stean ine, Bourne; Complete Practical Brewer tites on Box of Instruments; Cabinet Maker's opanion; Builder's Companion; Turner's Companion; Practical Distiller, Byrn; Daguerreotypnd Photographer; Locomonive Engine; Pain. Companion; Practical Companion; Practical Companion; Practical Companion; Practical Companion; Paner Nashville, Tennessee, ist and Photographer; Locomotive Engine; Painter's Companion; Practical Companion; Paper Hanger's Companion; Railroad and Civil Engineer, Byrn; Tir, Sheet Iron and Copper-plate Worker, Birm; Sugar Boiling, Weatherly; Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists; Railway Property, Jewis; Marble Worker's Companion; Manual of the Art of Book Binding; Mechanics' Book of Reference and Engineers' Field Book, Haslett; Engineers' Pocket Companion, Griswold; Mechanics' Pocket Companion, Templeton; Field Book for Engineers, Henck; Sloan's Constructive Architecture; Chapman's American Drawing; LeFever, Architecture.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

System of Surgery, Grose; Ramsbotham's Sys-tem of Obstetries, Keating; Cazenux Midwifery; Miller's System of Obstetries; Anatomy, Descrip-tive and Surgical, Gray; Science and Art of Sur-gery, Erichsen; Churchill's System of Midwifery, Condie; Wilson's Human Anatomy Gobrecht; Surgical Pathology, Paget; Dewees on Children; Kirker's Manual of Physiology; Chemistry for Students, Fownes; United States Dispensatory, Wood & Bache; Physicians' Visiting Lists for 1856. LAW BOOKS.

International Law, Halleck; International Law, Lawrence Wheaton; Military Law, De Hart; Military Law, Benet; Walker's American Law; Vattel's Law of Nations; Sharswood's Blackstone; Story on Constitution, New Clerk's Assistant; Report of Peace Convention; 1861, Laws of Business; for Business Men, Parson's; Boutwell Tax Law, Bounty and Prize Law, Sewell; Raffe's Pension Manual; Bouvier Law Dictionary.

MILITARY. Military Dictionary, H. L. Scott; History U. S Cavalry, Brackett; Omini's Art of War; Volun-teer Quartermaster, Bunkerhoff; General Order War Department; Napier's Peninsular War, 5 vols

THE REBELLION. Moore's Rebellion Record : McPherson's Rebel FAMILY BIBLES.

Elegant Bindings. CINCINNATI, OHIO. SCHOOL BOOKS.

Andrew's Latin Lexicon; Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon; Bullion's Latin English Dictionary; Spier and Surenne French Dictionary; Adlor's German and English Dictionary; Bryant and Stratton, Book-keeping; Mayhem's Book-keeping; Marsh's Book-keeping; Crittenden's Book-keeping; Author's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar and Beader; Arnold's Latin Prose; do. Agassiz and Gould's Zoology; Anthorn's Cear. Butler's Grammar; Bullion's Sallust; Bullion's Cicero; Bruill's Astronomy and Atlas; Bullion's Latin Grammar; Bullion's Latin Reader; Bullion's Latin Grammar; Bullion's Latin Reader; Bullion's English Grammar; Cornell's Series of Geographies; Comstock's Chemistry; Comstock's Philosophy; Croshy's Greek Lessons; Cutler's Anatomy; Colburn Arithmetic; Colton & Fitch Geographies; Davies Series of School Arithmetics; Dodd's Geometry; Dana Mineralogy; Fasquelle French text books—complete; Good-WE HAVE RE-OPENED OUR OIL HOUSE, and our J. Metcalfe, has just returned from visiting our Oil Manufacturers, backer, reads mometry; Dodd's Geometry; Dana Mineralogy; Basquelle French text books—complete; Goodrich's Readers; Goodrich's Histories; Hitcheock's Geology; Hooker's Physiology; Lincoln Botanies; McGuffey old series Readers; McGuffey new series Readers; McGuffey Speller; Mitchell Geographies; Mattison High School Astronomy; Owen's Zenaphon Anabasis; Owen's Homer Hind; Olmstead Philosophy; Peck's Ganot Philosophy; Pierce's Grammar; Parker's Philosophy; Parley Universal History; Parley 1st book in History; Parkey's Aids to Composition; Parker's Excuses in Composition; Quackenboss First Lesson in Composition; Quackenboss First Lesson in Composition; Quackenboss First Lesson in Composition; Quackenboss Pirst Lesson in Readers; Sanders' Speller; Sanders' series of Union Readers; Scholars Companion; Stoddard's Series Readers; Smith Arithmetic; Smith Grammar, Parker Smith Parker Park We have just received a LARGE STOCK of ifferent kinds of Ous superior to any we have yer kept, which we offer on reasonable terms. Readers; Scholars Companion; Stoddard's Series of Arithmetics; Smith Arithmetic; Smith Grammar; Spencer's Latin Lessons; Towns' Elements of Grammar; Towns' Speller and Definer; Towns' Analysis; Woods Botany, Webster's School Dictionaries; Watts On the Mind; Wilson's Outlines; of History; Wilson's Speller; Wilson's Readerss Wasland's Intellectual Philosophy; Wayland's Political Economy; Webster's Spellers; Wanen'; Geographies; Woodbury's German, full course Wells' Chemistry; Whateley's Logic; Ollendorf's French Course; Ollendorf's German Course; Choquet's Lessons in French; Charles the Twelfth, in French: Payson and Dunton's Writing Book's: 100 BAGS FRANKLIN YARNS FRANKLIN AND GALLATIN.

rench; Payson and Dunton's Writing Book's et Teaching, Wilsod; DeFrous' Elementar ch Reader; Alexander's Evisdences of Chris Metcalfe Bros. & Co. WISCELLANEOUS & STAND-

Mary J. Holmes' Novels; Marion Harland's ovels; Rutledge, etc.; Charles Read's Novels; Tr. J. G. Holland's Works; Ike Marvel's Works; ligh Miller's Works; Gail Hamilton's Works; Iss Evans' Macaria, etc.; Charleg Dickens's forks; Herbert Spencer's Works; Charles amb's Works; Schonborg Cotta Family Series; Im. Mackepeace Thackeray's Works; Bulwer's ovels; Jean Paul's Works; Country Parson rics; Mrs. Southworth's Novels; Mrs. Lee entz Novels; Frank Forrester's Sporting Books; ichelet's Works; A. S. Roe's Novels; Kimball's ovels; Mrs. Mowatte's Novels; Currer Bell's ovels; Hawthorn's Works; Oliver Wendell olmes' Works; Cooper's Novels; Barry Gray's ovels; Irving's Works. McClure's Music Store, OHIS OLD ESTABLISHMENT DEALS IN Pinnes of Steinway and Sons, J. B. Dunham, at Nunn's, A. H. Gale & Co., and other first Carbait Seedham & Co's un-

COOK BOOKS. Mrs. Goodfellow's Cooking as it should be; Miss Leslie's Cook Book; Miss Leslie's New Receipts; Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million; Francatelil's Modern Cook Book; Tit Bits: What to Eat and How to Cook It; Weddefield's New Cook Book; What to do With Cold Mutton; House-keeper's Enclyopedia of Cooking—Haskell; Leslie's Lady's House Book; Hand Book of Dining; Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery; Practical American Cookery; French Domestic Cookery; The Home Cook Book. Give it a call before you purchase. dec3-1m

FARRIER BOOKS.

The Illustrated Horse Management, Mayhew The Illustrated Horse Docter, Mayhew; The Far-ner's Practical Farrier, Mason; The Modern Horse Doctor, Dodd.

ALSO, magnificent stock of Photographic Album's ly Bibles; Webster's Unabridged Dictiona-Presentation Books; Stationery Goods of description; Cheap Publications, etc., etc.

All Goods at New York Prices. E. P. CONE. No. 40. CHERRY STRET, No. 40.

NASHVILLE, TENN. W. C. COLLIER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

s unprecedented. Nothing in the musical world as arrived at such a point of excellecce and per-CHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, GOLD AND old's Writing Fluid & Copying Ink

Wedding, Visiting and Printer's Cards, STATIONERY. And the Latest Literature of the Day, NO. 37 UNION STREET,

(Between Cherry and College,) NASHVILLE, TENN.

Orders solicited for every description of Printing

SNUFFS, TOBACCO &c. J. & L. WHORLEY.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SNUFF, PIPES,

POREIGN AND DOMESTIC CIGARS & TOBACCO,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. JOHN B. SMITH,

TOBACCONIST,

Cor. Cedar and Cherry Streets, (Under Commercial Hetel.)

NASHVILLE, : I TENNESSEE.

A heavy stock of fine imported and domestic Cigars, Tobacco, Snuffs,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

SAM, VANLEER, & CO., NO. 44 COLLEGE STREET.

RUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION ON THE SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK HAVE ON HAND AND ARE RECEIVING a large and complete stock of English, German, and American HARDWARE,

stock consists in part of FINE IXL POCKET CUTLERY, 200 GROSS TABLE CUTLERY, 200 DOZ, KNOB LOCKS, assorted 50 do HAND AND RIPPING SAWS, 300 de ASSORTED AUGERS, 25 do FOOT ADZE. 2000 lbs. HOOKS AND HINGES, amorted, 12 to

45 inches. 1000 Ha. % DOIL CHAIN, 1000 " BLACKSMITH'S HAMMERS, all kinds; 25 WRIGHT'S ANVILS, 100 CROSS-CUT SAWS, 414 to 714 feet, 60 MILL SAWS, 614 to 8 feet;

CHISELS HATCHETS. LOOKING GLASSES, CANDLESTICKS of all kinds, RAZORS. SCISSORS SHEARS.

TIN CUPS and PLATES, TEA and TABLE SPOONS. SHOE NAILS. TACKS.

PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS. Those wishing to purchase in our line will well to give us a call before buying.

A very large stock of PLANES of every variety

SAM. VANLEER, & CO. ARTHUR A. BREAST & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

HARDWARE

AND CUTLERY, NO. 20 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, 20

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND ARE HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. in all its branches.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY; AXES AND HATCHETS: CHAINES AND ROPES:

We invite Merchants and the Trade concrets

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS; HORSE SHOES AND NAILS RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER. TANNER'S BELTING

FARMER'S AND MECHANICS TOGLS,

Call and examine our Stock. We are prepare to sell as cheap as any house west of the Alleghe A. A. BREAST & CO.

G. W. FALL & CO., IMPORTERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY NO. 34 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEB,

(Kirkman & Ellis' old stand.) We would respectfully invite the attention SPORTSMEN to our stock of

PLAIN DOUBLE BARREL

CELEBRATED GUNS

WESLEY RICHARDS & GREENER Breach Loading or Cartridge

SHOT GUNS. AMUNITION

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF NASHVILLE, College Street, near Union, Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States. Is prepared to transact a regular Banking basi-ness, and furnish Exchange on

BANKS.

NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISVILLE, AND CINCINNATI. A. NELSON, Presiden

DAILY UNION AND AMERICAN

To the Editors of the Evening Post : The greatest financial blunder we have made in all our troubles is, doubtless, the tegal-tender act. Had it never been passed; had the Government simply paid all it debt at the market rates of interest from time to time, it is easy to see that our national debt would now be far less than it is: that the whole business of the country would be on a sounder basis; and that our national honor would be higher and purer before the

wrid.
The next blunder in magnitude and in its evil effects is our national banking system. This is so directly opposed to the true interests of the country, in so many and so obvious ways, that it is difficult to speak of it in measured language; yet it was doubtles founded by one of the ablest of our states men and jurists; a man personally of pure character, and eminently adapted to the higher position he now holds, though his failure was so complete and so sad, as Sec-retary of the Treasury, that history will probably do but imperfect justice to his powers.

Now let us suppose that, instead of this, the Government had issued additional procenhacks to the extent of this bank cir culation. We should thus have borrowed, without interest, the three hundred millions on which we now pay coin interest to the banks, saving some eighteen millions coin to the Treasury per annum. And be sides, we should have depreciated our currency far less than by the banking system. Thus such an issue of greenbacks, though a esperate measure, and productive of the which we have already considered, would have been far better than that of ou esent "national currency." The only plausible argument in its favor that so harped on by official papers, that t produced a market for our bonds. And

so it did, to the extent of the three hundred millions in question. We have seen, however, that it would have been simpler, and less injurious to business and to our national credit, to borrow this money without interest, by issning greenbacks, than by borrowing it at high rates of interest and still inflating the urrency as much as if we paid more. imple statement of the question is the The Government, having to borrow, stanin dread of two evils; if it issues currency, its credit suffers by inflation and the rise gold: if it sells bonds at the market rate, it credit suffers chiefly by the heavy interest it has to pay, and, temporarily, by the excessive supply of the bonds in the market. Now the new banking system is most ingeniously evils of both methods. We borrow the sun needed, and at once both increase our interest dues as much as if we sold the bonds alone;

and inflate the currency as much as if we only issued greenbacks. But the wrong done to our needy Treasury s but the beginning of evils in the system We see now what we ought to have seen in the beginning, that these banks are the nurses of all speculation, and the bane of all sober sires of all classes for excessive and impos ible profits. They are thus doing more as members of the House persons who were selves to make a faro bank trade, and to lemoralize the industry of the nation. But all objections to them may be summed up in not entirely in rebellion, is worded like the one word-they are false. There is no truth | act of 1841. in them. Their issues are promises to pay; other promises to pay of the same Govern-ment. It is a hollow edifice of credit poised on nothing. How long can it stand?

Consider the future of these banks.

ation must end in one of the two things, re umption of payments or utter bankrupte the latter case it is plain that the banks are gone. Their capital is in bonds, which become worthless. Their circulation is irredeemable. Other propery, such as real estate, railroad or mir tocks, goods of all kinds, &c., remains value; the capital invested in these banks becomes nothing. But suppose the Government to surmount its difficulties and to pay is debts. The first step must be to br the currency near to a specie stondard, and any attempt to do this necessarily precip tes the price, in currency, of the oure their circulation. If, then, in order to bay off this circulation, the bonds are offered r sale, this will only hasten their decline Thus every step of the Treasury toward re umption of payments tends to destroy th curity of these issues and impair their value. And any near approximation to a specibasis, within many years, would doubtless sweep away a majority of the national banks of the country. I have yet to hear of one of them (save a few in this city which have will) that is making preparations to meet the threatened storm, by anchoring itself up-

on a large accumulation of real money Nor is this all." It is impossible that a currency like this should obtain the confidence of the people so f.lly as that issued by the Government. And as this is not a legal tender, the least beginning of distrust in the community would drive home these notes, demanding redemption in greenbacks. uch a movement as this, once begun, would e apt to fesult in decided panic; and especially so if the Treasury should attempt to | tion, relating to testimony: carry out its measures of contraction, and so make greenbacks scarce. And how could he banks obtain the greenbacks to redeem their bills? Not by drawing on one anoth er, since all would need them alike. Only then, by the sale in open market, of their bonds. A panic of this kind would speedily force upon the market enough of these bonds to terrify other holders, and produce a great fall in their price. It is well known hat the price of Government bonds has nore than once fallen two per centum in as nany days from sales by banks on which he Government has drawn for its balances. This is but a symptom of the fall we are in

danger of, which must occur so soon as the public distrust which the system deserves is rected toward these banks. This leads us directly to the most iniquitons part of the system, in practice, that which makes these banks depositaries of public money. An average sum of certainly not less than thirty millions, the property of the United States, lies continually banks as a part of the "deposits," on which SPORTING APPARATUS: they do business. They loan this money and make dividends of the interest; they

of it; nay, while the Government is postmillions of its obligations, in order poning millions of its obligations, in order to avoid a seeming increase of its debt, and under the command of Captain Charles while the patriot soldier is waiting half naked and the hero's widow starving for | navigate the vessel to her port of destinaready to pay.

The Treasury dares not draw out these until the 21st of October, when they were balances, lest by so doing it not only lower the price of its bonds, and make insecure the whole bank circulation, but also make and disastrons that ever visited our coast, money scarce and interest high; for the money scarce and interest high; for the The gale continued to increase in force and violence until the 23d, when the few remains a large scale, and has received from the peo- ing sails upon the vessel were blown away, a large scale, and has received from the peo- ing sails upon the vessel were blown away, at low prices. Though hair is almost indestinated to increase in force and violence until the 23d, when the few remains in which he said, 'war is cruelty.'

The gale continued to increase in force and violence until the 23d, when the few remains in which he said, 'war is cruelty.'

The evils in the country have grown out of the country have grown out

the banks will destroy the whole Treas-ury system administered by the present while breaking clear over her. One of the hat to old master, why not do it now? Shame Secretary. His facility in modifying his views to suit circumstances is fully understood by them; and the necessities of his stood by them; and the necessities of his completely exhausted that they lay down is but a bugbear. We have all got our places, our associates and our friends that that, under an, contraction can take place beneath a small palmiree and slept soundly, in reports and speeches only. They are not despite the fearful storm and rolling surf, I can not take space to speak of the almost

imitless temptations to favoritism, official corruption and bribery which are produced by this banking taw, and I am thankful that, as existing evils, they scarcely need mention. the whole distinguished of late years by its purity of purpose. Yet as danger in the uture, these temptations are very threatening, and we shall be fortunate indeed if we escape a serious demoralization of our publie officers through their influence.

Laws Conberning Congressional Representation. From the National Intelligencer.]

An erroneous statement occurs in the arti cle of the Philadelphia Ledger, published in another column, under the head of "Tone of the Independent Press upon the Congressional Roll." It is recited therein that Congress had never exercised its reserved power under the clause of the Constitution giving it authority to legislate concerning times, places, and manner" of choosing re presentatives in States. A little more Congress passed a law, without much oppo recting that States should be divided into districts for the choice of Congressmen, A few States, and among them New Hamphire, which was at that particular tim ruled by radical Democrats of a Calhour tendency, resisted this law as an infring ment of State rights, and went on to elect by general ticket. Under this initiatory form of rebellion against the national authority, Mr. John P. Hale, among others, was first elected. But the persons so elected were given their seats without even the raisng of a question, we think, as to the legal ity of their election, so strong was the feel ing in those days for the undisputed right of representation by a people who were the subects of law and who bore the burdens of

taxation: Another law was enacted last winter, at the date when peace measures had been set on foot by Mr. Lincoln, and when the The thought of the legislator at the period of the passage of the law seemed to be that all the Congressional districts would be speedily represented, because the act provides against litary interference (in manner specified) in any of the Congressional districts of the United States. The clause of the apportionment act under

representatives to which the State is | Enterprise that they really knew what rest | venture of three hur The act of 1862, which it is believed was framed among other things, for recognizing

elected from districts in States which were The question then arises, whether or not a person who claims to have been elected by the people as a representative from one o urity for their redemption is the deposit of these districts, as provided by act of Congress. may not claim a seat without reference to any State action or condition? Has there not been action of Congress since the rebelliadmitting members upon the idea as above? In respect to elections of Congressmen, provided for by the Constitution of the Inited States, it is recited in that instrument that the "Executive authority" of a State may order an election of representatives when

"Executive authority" is the phraseology of the Constitution, which instrument alone can rightly control the determination of Congress as to the qualification of its members, The Constitution recites that the qualifications of electors of representatives in Congress shall be the same as for electors for e most numerous branch of the State Lesislature. Have not the men who have seen elected to such constitutional electors. inder the writs of election constitutionally sued by the "Executive authority" in a tate, a right to seats on the floor, any mere law of Congress, as that of 1862, to the con-

rary notwithstanding? It matters not that the law of Congress for reating single representative districts was arried out by State Legislatures. Had they ot done so, Congress could have legislate lirectly to effect the object. Besides, But not only have the present Southers

with the necessary initiatory legal forms unom districts in States formed in pr of acts of Congress, and, superadded there to, they have the endorsement of the Execu tive authority of such States. Negro Testimony in Mississippi. The following is a section of the law er

representatives been elected in compliance

acted by the Legislature of Mississippi for the government of the free colored popula-SECTION 4. Be it further engeted, That in add tion to eases in which freedmen, free negroes, mullatoes are now by law competent witne freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes shall competent in civil cases when a party or partithe suit, either plaintiff or plaintiffs, defear or defendants, and a white person or persons. re the opposing party or parties, plaintiffs, defendant or defendants. The Il be examined in open court, on the stand, ex

ept, however, they may be examined be lyand Jury, and shall in all cases be so he rules and tests of the common law as The vote in the Senate on the measur

was-yeas, 16; nays, 13. In the Houseayes, 58; nays, 30. Shipwreck and Privations of the Cap-tain and Crew of the Schooner Joel G. Sweet-Four Days on an Uninhab-ited Island,

[From the New York Herald,] The following statement of terrible suffer-ings, exbosure and hardships endured at sea on an uninhabited island is made by redeem their notes, sustain their credit, and | Captain Robert Whitty, of the schooner make their profits by the use of it; while Joel G. Sweet. Captain Whitty is well the poor and failing Treasury is paying eight | known in this city as a skillful navigator and and three-quarters per cent interest, (six a thorough seaman, and it will be gratifying per cent, in gold) to its creditors for the use to his numerous friends to learn of his safety. to his numerous friends to learn of his safety.

The schooner Joel G. Sweet left Charleston on the 19th of October for Apalachicola, side of the ordinary routine of senfaring life overtaken by the hurricane which, it will be

Tresury itself is now a bank of deposit on large scale, and has received from the popular of the exception of the manage of the exception of the exception of the manage of the exception of the exception of the manage of the exception of the exception

gracefully yield to that of the banks, when the two come into collision. It has been so from the beginning. Hence it is that the bankers and capitalists most familiar with the interior of the Treasury smile so significantly at the Secretary's late famous speech in favor of contraction. They well know that contraction fairly begun and sustained other injuries. After crossing the banks; and the ruin of the banks will destroy the whole Treasury to the breakers, the vessel was driven in the banks. If in old times you to contract the banks will destroy the whole Treasury to the breakers, the vessel was driven in lower than the breakers the banks will destroy the whole Treasury to the breakers, the vessel was driven in lower thin the breakers the breakers the wayes in the mean.

sleep no more that night, owing to the inindated state of the island. Cramped and chilled, they were obliged to keep on their feet all night. The storm continued all that night and the next day with unabated fury. In the morning the schooner had disappeared; but on searching for her, they discovered that she had drifted through the night about two miles further down the

The gale now began to moderate, but they were unable to reach the vessel. Their they, whose name was traditionally known situation was now, indeed, truly horrible. as Madame Baring. The ladies in those They had had nothing to eat for nearly three days, and their tongues were swollen in their mouths for want of water. During tended the labors of the women engaged as island, a barrel of biscuit was washed ashore and these were all soaked with the salt water. They dug in the sand for fresh water, which they soon discovered, when they in mediately set to work and in regular order to the sand, which they soon discovered with burling irons, a sort of large, sharply-pointed tweezers, held in the right hand, picked out the blacks, knots, and other defects left by the weavers, which, with a whisk in the left hand, they swept into open hags took turns in lapping up the water with at their sides, their tongues. The beach was strewn with Matthew F ragments of wrecked vessels, and at one place they found the bones of a man and One of the man's legs was off just below the knee; it had probably been eaten off by construct a raft, and this they launched on the St. Leonard cemetery, and the men

they were nearing the mainland, they were | bridge thrown across the public road; picked up by a small schooner and carried some of them repose in the to Smyrna. From here, with the crew of of the Exeter Presbyterians, and others in the schooner Harriet B. Tyler, which had also been wrecked, they tried to reach the Unitarian chapel, a few miles from the port of St. Augustine, Florida, but were unable to cross over the bar owing to the tremendous heavy surf. They were then compelled to land, and had to make their way as best they could to the village of Enterprise, on Lake Monroe, overland. They had scarcely shoes on their feet, but very little food, and it can easily be imagined that the census of 1840 recites that the members of the House of Representatives shall he were anything but light. When they campof the House of Representatives shall he elected by districts, composed of contiguous territory, equal in number to the number wolves, and it was not until they reached the Brothers Baring was limited to the ad-

Captain Crocker, of the steamer Cosmopol

A Second Andersonville. A correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from Davenport, Iowa, gives an account of a visit to Camp McClellan, some

two miles from Davenport, in which he usand Indians, who were removed hither from Minnesota after the massacre of 1862 They are Sioux, and were sent here originally to be hung, but as the Federal Government does a great deal more hanging in theory than in practice, they have been allowed to remain here until of the original number there is left only about two hundred. Of these, perhaps, one-third are men, and the rest squaws and papooses. The remain-der have died, with the exception of a

few who have been sent to a reservation in ity, the correspondent of the Chicago Times ng and ghastly than the two years of Andersonville. Out of one thousand prisoners who were removed to Camp McClellan in 1862, barely two hundred are now left alive! It cannot be-the writer must be one of the or the Philadelphia Enquirer, who are reglarly employed to fabricate such stories Southern people; and, being up in the Northwest, from necessity unavoida-ble, "was keeping his hand in" for the winter's campaign in the South. To think, o, that the greater portion of these poor, ed wretches are "squaws and papoose e gods! if they were only the descendants f Ham, instead of the aboriginal and rightal owners of the land where they were im

orisoned, what floods of oratory and ediorial bosh we should have pouring in upon s from Beecher and Greeley. Where is the Wirtz who officiated at Camp McClellan? And was it by direct orders that these Indians were sent thither o be hung, but were reprieved to undergo a

thousand deaths in awaiting their final pun-

shment ?- N. O. True Delta. The Freedmen's Bureau and Gen. How-

In an address delivered in Jackson, Miss., on the 11th inst., Gen. Howard said : "In many places, during the war, lands were abandoned, and the Government took essession of them, and the colored people sere allowed to work them or to lease them It was at one time thought the Government would retain possession of these lands and

lispose of them, perhaps, to the colored peotban any of us supposed it would, and now Congress and the President of the United States have decided that it is their policy to be very lenient with the Seuthern States. ed to him, and that he has taken the oath, or does not come under any of the exceptions, or has been pardoned, I at nace restore his land to him. There is vet in possession of the Government some houses, in towns, and cens to whom they formerly belonged have not conformed to the requirements of the Government. The impression prevails among many of the colored people that the Govern-ment means to give this land to them, which

is a very wrong and injurious impression.
"I feel that I am an agenl under one of the strongest Governments under Heaven, and en the Government gives a pledge it means to keep it.
"I have said that the Government was weak because its agents were acting from improper motives, but there is a very large body of men, comprising two-thirds of the people of the United States, who have been sincere from the first, and if our Govern-Its strength is in its truth and its right

One of the hat to old master, why not do it now? Sname od the beach on the man who can't be as polite, as a freed-

until ten o'clock that night, when they were awakened by the sea washing away the sand-hill whereon they had lain.

They had then been without food and water for twelve hours, and hungry, drenched and exhausted as they were, they could and to keep their solemn pledges."

What all good men want is to build up from the foundation. We want to legislate for the good of all. We want the State of Mississippi to blossom as the rose, and every one within it to be prosperous and happy, and to keep their solemn pledges."

A Tigut-Rope Performer Killed.

From the kichmond (Va.) Whig. 30th.]

The Banking House of Baring Brothers The Barings came to Exeter from Bre a trade of which, in the west of England, success of the house of the Barings was mainly owing to the business habits, the pruhe afternoon of the second day on the burlers, who pulled the goods over benches

Matthew Baring fully appreciated the services of his wife, and built for her on the banks of the river a handsome fishing-house voman, their arms clasped tightly around of brick, from whose windows she could uneach other, as they had met their death, interruptedly and comfortably indulge in piscatorial amusements. Pollutions have driven away the fish, the fishing-house has the sharks. On the fourth day they had been razed to its foundations, the fisher lady succeeded in gathering enough lumber to has long been slumbering under the turf of the lagoon that separated the narrow island raised over her burial place by her eldest from the mainland.

Filling a small jug, which had been washed ashore, with fresh water, and taking as many of the biscuit with them as they could carry, they left the island where they had just described, which was separated from uffered so much, and that afternoon, just as their domicil of Mount Radford only by a

> a tender for a part of a loan to the British Two peerages and a baronetey, and what millions upon millions have been since associated with the name! - All the Year Round,

nished with transportation to Charleston by

body has seen, to start a street railroad car when it is filled to overflowing with passengers, and to remedy that a new improvement much relieve the horses and answer the puroperate well in other places, and of course t is applicable here.

The apparatus consists of a pinch-bar sus onekle-jointed lever. attached to the cleves or draft iron of the ear. As the horses start from a full ston the bar is operated and the ear thrown about, the strain upon the horses being about one twentieth of that exerted without the bar. As soon as the bar has exerted its full power hooks itself into connection and is again. ready for operation. The whole apparatus is self-acting, or operates by the mere stop-ping or starting of the horses, is very simple in construction and little likely to get out of

order. - Cin. Enquiree.

son, 326 State street, was a few days ago abducted by a woman supposed to be her ight years ago the child, then an infant, terbury, left there, it is supposed, by the mo-ther, who took this way to hide the evidence of her dishonor. The child was sent to the poor house, then it charge of Mr. Hanson's come. They were a mere handful o which he did in the usual legal form. A few days ago a weman, supposed to be the child's mother, called upon Mr. Hanson's wife, and wished to take the child to a photograph callery and have a picture of her, but as no one could go with it then, she was refused. A vigilant search has been made for it, but o clue of its whereabouts have yet been of ained. It is supposed that the mother found the child in the street and entired it off with

Mr. Hanson's family, and its absence Colls, Plaits, Rolls, Frizzes, Braids

and Hair Feathers. From the New York Evening Post, The gradual diminution of the "water fall," which began several months ago, was thought by some persons to indicate that that curious so-called ornament of the head would be immediately expelled from fashonable society. But there are still many rgument advanced in its defense is, the form of the winter bonnet requires the dressing of the hair after the waterfall plan n some of its modifications: and a less effective and more comprehensive statemen is, that the neck would be much exposed the fashion were abolished,

There are several other acceptable styles of dressing the hair, some of them of excellent design; persons of the most varied tastes may be suited in all save one respect -the extravagant use of false hair

False hair, which is recognized as and vailing style—is an expensive luxury. A to form a coil, costs from \$15 to \$75; and the curis worn over the waterfall cost usualue which places it beyond the reach of any

THE NASHVILLE DAILY UND

Delaine, whose real name is Thos. was advertised to appear the Wilmington Theatre on Mor to the stage, but after taking a few steps lost his foothold and fell, but succeeded gaining the gallery.

one the seats, frightfully erushing the aku and producing almost instant de

The Prize Ring-Scenes at Tem Sayers Funeral-His Wife and Children. rom the London News, Nov. 16. n High street, Camdon Town, where the ex pion lived, and the main road amment from the Mother Redeap, for sevinfested by what looked like an execut

pended between the wheels of a jaw bolt and | watching the hand to hand combat between

gate at un execution or race course, noninst the tombs, while peck-cloths wer torn open and animation restored, spoke of

the severity of the conflict.
TOM'S WILL AND HIS CHILDREN The little child was much loved in From the London Telegraph, Nov. 16. A will was read on the return of the friends from Highgate Cometery, and the stance of it is that the £3,000 coll for him after his light with Ficeman, and i or with an additional sum which, on the re ation of his estate, may be nearly anoth sand pounds. The sols trustee is Mr nnett, who was also one of the sons of all classes for the benefit of pion. To this same Mr.

He had literally gone to the house fensley—a book and shoe maker, teems, had made all Tom's fighting be -to die. His two children aced at school by Mr. Bennett. \_Th spears to be about fifteen or sixte iden, in Millais' picture of the Co